Army of the Fasters District of Arkansas would respect

The contrabands within our lines are experiencing hardships, operations and others the removal of set in calls leadly for the intervention of airthority. We dray see an idealore the contraband are lead to store it by your wisdom to device a remedy. In a great degree the contraband are lett entirely to the morey and remarkly of the contraband are lett entirely to the morey and remarkly of the contraband are lett entirely to the morey and remarkly of the contraband are lett entirely to the morey and remarkly of the contraband are lettered for a ring of contraband are seen for a first part and the seen for the contraband are seen for the contraband are seen for the contraband are seen for the contraband and to be been failed by delividuous for each of the letter who desired the contraband are now recall, have the plunderest been brought to inside. The artest of some have been molested by a siders to gratify their been less letter, and test has benefit and other way and by solders, robbe 1, and test has benefit and the rest of gratify their been less lettered. Some who have wive and families are required to work on the sortifications, though known, were not arrested. Some who have wive and families are required to work on the sortifications, to unload government stores, and a ceive only their meals at the public table, while their bundles, while the restrabands have been emityled, and recorded in unmerced to at making and the restrabands have been emityled, and recorded in unmerced to attend for the store of face; let un a helplace and starving condition. Many of the contrabands have been emityled, and recorded in unmerced to attend for the sortifications, or nothing at all, it them services.

One man was applyed by the givernment as a familier, and he doed in the service, the severnment as a familier, and he made, of a familier and brutal whipping, so that the contrabands have as so of the ordan child.

The near health and brutal whipping, so that the contrabands are some services, reported to us by persons in who the contrabands within our lines are experiencing hard

for the improvement of the condition of the control bands, whose accounts shall be open at all times for inspection, and who shall make stated reports to the Depart ment.

SAMUEL SAWYER,
PEARLP, INGALL,
J. G. FORMAN.

PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN REGARD TO THE NEGRO.

Soon after this decument was adopted, and of cours edefended, public sentiment began to change favorably to-ward the colored people; and, upon the assignment of General Prentiss to command this post, the government found a military officer in him prompt and faithful to execute its will. Then Adjutant General Thomas came, and before the assembled officers and men convened in Fort Curtis, he set forth the fixed purposes of the admin-istration with reference to the negro:—To take the able bodied men for soldiers, to perform garrison and fatigue most favorable towards their own support. The officers of the First regiment Arkansas Volunteers, A. D .- i. e., of African descent—were announced, and by tens, by fifties and by hundreds the men railied around them. They were dressed in uniform, they saved our brave and worn soldiers an immense amount of fatigue labor, and the entire army here became a unit in favor of the Adju

tant General's plan.

When the First colored regiment of Arkansas troops was ordered to Lake Providence, La.
they left of course a large number of women and children on the hands of the Superintendent of Contrabands to be looked after and cared for

The officers of the Second colored regiment were ap pointed, and have, up to the present time, about five hundred mustered men in their ranks. Some of the time

The officers of the Second colored regiment were appointed, and have, up to the present time, about five hundred mustered men in their ranks. Some of the time as many as one thousand five hundred and fifty men, women and children have been drawing rations from the Commissary here, but by shipmens to St. Louis, Mo, to meet the demands for labor there and at other points, the number has been reduced to less than four hundred, the number has been reduced to less than four hundred, within our lines at Helena. Of this number three thousand sand two hundred are solf-austaining. Many of them are accumulating property. As draymen, hostlers, private servants, keepers of "shebangs" or small sutlers' shops, they fill the bill exactly, and they could not well be dispensed with. As they accumulate wealth they will take part in every variety of business. Some colored firms here are making hundreds of dollars per week. Take away every form of oppression, and, from all appearances, they will make more more for the Boxt five Years than the native white population of the South.

The commissioner to lease abandoned plantations in Arkansas commenced his operations too late in the season to recure the most important results. The rebels and guerillas, too, have been hovering too near Helena, until very recently, to make it altogether pleasant or safe to work the farms deserted by their original owners. And yet a good beginning has been made. For over ten miles south on the Mississippi bank plantations be ready for the pickers to commence work in a fortisch. The whole crup will be bagged and brought to Helena to be ginned, and driver welve hundred acress contained have the pickers to commence work in a fortisch. The whole crup will be bagged and brought to Helena to be ginned, and throw in the time are accommended by the pickers to commence work in a fortisch. The whole crup will be bagged and brought to Helena to be ginned, and they will make one thousand, some two, three, four and even five threat has siready been ordered for shipm

## Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 8, 1863.

QUIRT REIGNS SUPREME. At no time since the commencement of the war has there been so little to write about in this department. Dutness, torpidity and atagnation are manifest every where. There is absolutely nothing doing in this disries' and sutiers' functions. All trade is prohibited in the city. Not a store, grocory or restaurant can bel found in the place, and but few branches of mechanical industry can be prosecuted, owing to the lack of a tock and the difficulty of obtaining any. No lectures, no con bauch The strong arm of military power is over al! night and iday by cavalry, and infantry guards nearly half the street intersections in the city Officers, privates and civilians are com pelled to show written permission to pass about by day and to have the countersign by eight o'clock in the even ing. The city is more rigorously policed than any in the department, and probably needs less than ony of equal size. It has been free from tumult, excitement or threatused disorder of any kind, among either citizens or sol

EXPEDITIONS TO LOUISIANA. Beyond a small expedition through two or three coun tles of Louisiana, between this and Mouroe, on Wachita river, the troops at this post have enjoyed unbroken re-On the 26th of August Brigadier General John D. Stevenson, commanding General Logan's (Third) division of General Mcl'herson's

diers, and no adequate reason is apparent for the severity

of its government.

General John D. Stovenson, commoding General Logan's (Third) division of General McPherson's Seventh army corps, with a detachment of cavairy consisting of General Grant's essort battailon and four companies of the Second Wiscousin, lett Geodrich's Landing, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about fifty miles from here, and struck westward for the purpose of routing the rebel forces in the counties bordering on the river. The cavairy was commanded by Major E. D. Osband, and came doon Captain Parson's camp on the 27th.

THE EURY MATERIALY MATERIALY

ome and prived out of sight and range after firing three reads.

No robel infantry could be found in the section of country traversed, and it seems probable none have been permanently stationed there since the war began. Strolling companies and detachments of cavairy have been constantly possible and repassing through the country, the dread slike of friend and foe. Finding to opposing forces anywhere, the. Stevenson returned four days ago with his command, without the loss of a man in battle. The member of Co. D. fourth billions cavairy was wounded slightly in the breast with boekshot, and two horses were killed. This was the sum total of casualities.

Datween forty and fivy prisoners were captured, and about one hoursed horses and mules "confiscated," striple orders were captured and about one hoursel horses and mules "confiscated," striple orders were captured and about one hoursel, and the examplary doquect of the troops on this expedition has been excelled by Gen. Stavenson in a special had order.

the raw stuple through Texas to Mexico, and smuggle back as inclination of the association appeared to have been originally formed by a few persons or mutual protects in but had grown into quite a corporation, doing an immense busines. It bought happ quantities of cotton, and sold comisterable supplies to the country. A correct its wagens, he sign makes, for, were exacted but more of them were run off on our approach. They also bursed three thousand bales of cotton to prevent its failt ginte our hands.

Mr. Dell. Candolph Keim's Despatches.

MEMPHIP, Teen., Sopt. 14, 1863.
IMPOR'ANT CHANGE IN THE REBUL QUITTARY POLICY. At length the gloom and uncertainty that for more than two years have lowered upon the affairs of the republic show signs of speedy dissipation, and an early rejoicing in the elfalgence, the rejuvenation of a new epoch. From Sumter to the campaign of July last the nation seemed wrapped in an inevitable destruction. Some dire fatality second to look down upon it with an impatient, an in extrable determination, like the death scene of man. The people stood at the bedside of the republic, watching the popular discord, the monstrous enormities of human pas-sion, the jarring of sectional interests, the anguish of a dissevered frateenity, the teechlike voraciousness of posolfish aspirations—all these, and a hundred more nessed at work upon its tenacious vitality, en-feeb ing its vigor, shattering its constitution, and hurling it to the very verge of federal dissolution, unavoida-ble ruin and an eternity of sanguinary, hideous anarchy. Est hope and will—those two unconquerable mediums while there is life-deserted not the patriots, the filial band that stood by the writhing form of the nation, and bared their arms, their breasts; put forth their life artery to invite the sacrificial immolation of self upon the altar to save Liberty, their goddess. In an instant after the poignant blow wis given, a barrier of glistening steel had sprung up. The tread of minarty, the clash of horse, the rumble of artillery, were heard from least to West, the full breadth of the land. It was the grim-visaged God of Pattles frowning upon implous treason. His voice was soon heard in the tumult of war. And now, amid the continued tread of armies we hear a wait of la tion and woe from the vanquished desecrators of our government, which will echo through all eternity as warning and racollection of a righteous retribution. THE DAWN OF THAT NEW ERA

for which was sacrificed the blood and treasure of the country is beginning to appear. The fruition of that hope which could not be extinguished, the reeling of treason, the expiring of rebellion, the destruction of a people led by the miscarried monstrositles of a disappointed and ambitious oligarchy, the political fabric of pointed and ambitious origareny, the political native of the insurgent government torn into shreds, its financial schemes most miserable failures, its social organism re-duced to a balderdash of criminality and corruption, its local institutions irrevocably rulned. And now, in the midst of all this discord, they put forth their last effort for the success of the rebellion.

The POLICY OF THE EFEMT.

It is evidently the policy of the enemy to concentrate the forces he has scattered over Mississippi, parts of Tennessee, Alabama, and along the Gulf, even extending its hem in one gigantic mass with which to overwhelm the Army of the Cumberland and repel its gradual approach to the very vitals of the rebellion. We have this u; on such excellent authority that it seems without doubt this work is now going on; and, in addition to all this, such a course is so natural to a people reduced to the desperation of the South that, from the very existence of circumstances, it would suggest itself. In view therefore, of this newly adopted policy, we learn from al quarters east of the Mississippi river that the troops of the insurgents are pouring into the army of Bragg, whose position is made a kind of rendezvous for their wildly presented forces. separated forces. A few troops, however, are still re-tained in the theatre of operations given up, in order to check our ready advance and lead our generals to believe the contrary of the real movements going on. However, they are not quite so blind as all this indicates. It

seems to be positively known that Johnston, in Lower Mississippl, is moving eastward, and taking with him all the different commands here and there him all the different commands here and there and everywhere dispersed, according to his peculiar deas of military operations. There is till, however, temains an occupying force of observation, composed of an insignificant number of cavalry. This force amuses itself scouring the country lately occupied by their troops, picking up conscripts wherever an able-bodied man can be found, and sending them to swell the ranks of opposition arrayed against the advances of in Scotchaster of the constitution of the constitution of the found of the constitution of the found of the country is the almost entire withdrawal of the South from that part of the Department of the Southwest lying east of the Mississippi river. This being the case, guerilla bands apring up and subject the country to their despicable outrages—perhaps rightfully visiting the size of rebellion upon their own people. To meet the demands of this state of things we will still be required to keep a large force in the department and oblige our troops to continue their most vigorous exertions.

CONDITION OF AFAIRS.

oblige our troops to continue their most vigorous exertions.

In looking over the condition of affairs in the different States, we find a growing popular sentiment for the better. In West Tennessee the people have already taken incipient measures to have restored to them the authority of the old government. Legitimate military operations have entirely ceased. The outlaws and bandits who now prowt through the country and live by robbing their friends are but the offscorrings of society and the army, and, even aside from their implous proceedings, are on this account hated by the people. In some sections the citizens have taken up arms against them, and have been successful, Guerilla ronegades only slay and destroy where there is no opposition, or a vasily interior force. One more effort on our part, backed by a firm, unflinching, necessary policy,

ronganes only any and enterior force. One more effort on our part, backed by a firm, unflinching, necessary policy, would clear this part of the State of every vestige of rebellion and open the way to a speedier and more certain restoration of Temoscoe to the country.

In Arksnass we find the rebellion as deplorably situated as it could be at this stage of the beginning of the end. Discouragement and the gradual closing in of expeditions from the east, under Steele and Davidson, and from the orthwest under Riunt, have so far disbeariesed the enmy that it is said the troops of Price and Smith are falling back towards the South, in order to preserve a more eighbe opening in the rear. Their semy is disorganized and under poor discipline, and the utmost severity is practised to keep the men from deserting. Discous 2000 is doing its work. Fevers and ague prevail to an alarming extent. The mea are dying like sheep. Every kind of medicines useful in miasmatic diseases has been exhausted. In fact the condition to the enemy here is pitiable in the extreme.

With these insurmountable realities staring them in the face, the entire abandoument of Arkansas is contemplated. Its capital will not be defended. The State is at the mercy of curarms.

With these insurmountable realities staring them in the face, the entire abandounent of Arkausas is contemplated. Its capital will not be defended. The State is at the mercy of cur arms.

ONE VERY PREMISSIBLE ARGCMENT, aside from the reports of persons lately from Little Rock, and also the corroberative testimony of refugees, is the fact of the destruction of property, the driving or carrying off of cattle and provisions from the districts which would most probably be visited by our troops. This, we learn, is now going on in a somewhat hasty manner and ere this it is thought the army itself is following. It then remains for our troops to occupy, hold orean their lines of communication and institute new expeditions.

MINITARY OFF ARTICES IN MINISTER!

Since the surrender of Vicksburg have been of an active but desultory character. Johnston has, until lately, kept up a front of opposition, without possessing much backbone to support him in event of a movement on our part. His army, in fact, has done little except to receive a sound threshing at Jackson and retire out of harm's way, in the contra and northern parts of the State the rebellion is alone represented by an infinite number of guerilla bands. We stiffer, however, very little material damage from their operations. I think, with the confirmation which we have of the concentrating policy now boing adopted by the Jackson and retire out of harm's way. In the centra ant northern parts of the State the robellon is alone represented by an infinite number of guerilla bands. We suffer, however, very little material damage from their operations. I think, with the confirmation which we have of the concentrating policy now boling adopted by the enemy, we may consider Mississippl relieved of any regular force of the enemy; for there is not a particle of doubt that Johnston has left his old position east of Jackson, and gore to Atlanta or elsewhere within convenient proximity of the army of Bragz.

lar force of the enemy, for there is not a particle of doubt that Johnston has left his old position east of Jackson, and gore to Atlanta or elsewhere within convenient proximity of the army of Brags.

As for Louisiana, this State has almost ceased to attract attention. Its chief cities in our possession, and the interior occupied by but an insignificant force of the enemy, we have no more trouble to anticipate here.

Consolutation of this department with the Department of the Guif clicits much talk, and seems to be very satisfactory to all parties. The command will be entrusted to General Grant, while Banks, in all probability, will receive the administration of a new department, perhaps Texas. No action has yet been taken, but we may look any day for the entire command of the Mississippi, from Caire to the Balks, under one officer. This is a natural consequence of the reopening of trade, in order to avoid the numerous clashings of orders which would inevitably result in the continued division of the command of the territory along the river. As a result of the military aspect of affairs in the Southwest—our own indubtable triumph and the enemy's irrevocable defeat—we find the popular mind of the reclaimed States fast approaching that condition of acquiescence which will certainly result in the restoration of the covered, harmony of States and communities.

In Tennessee the work has already commenced and trougeness vigorously, every day gaining more strength numerically and in point of unanimity. In Mississippi the presence of disorganized bands of the enemy atil keeps the popular sentiment in check. In some localities, however, where they are unhampered, the reopie are disheartened, and roady for any measure tending to ameliorate their deplorable poverty stricken situation. In Louisiana a large number of the responsible men are implement as number of the responsible men are implement of the second of the insurgents, and now they come to the old constitution be found.

of desperation, the enemy ficcing from our armies, in hope a co-contrained of torce may turn back the provinable, amounting doors gradually come around them. But this can never be. The same indicance that his presided ever the deatiny of the American republic through all its through war and treased still protects it. Treases as undoubtedly in its lest narrow years, we may almost now see the "son of liberty" once more breaking forth undouded in all its radiance, shedding on every side its permeating and viralizing warmth.

Mestrus, Tenn , Sopt 15, 1863. Lattle Rick Reported Evacuated—The Fourty Italia Rack Porty Miles—Fransfer of Eller Marries Proposed to the Army—Ita Activity—A Racd Into Mississippi and Capture of a field l'annaster with a Large Sum of Money— Election in Tenneziec, de. Brig. Gen. Tuttle, division commander in Gen. Crant's

army, and candidate for the substratorial office in fown, arrived here to day from the North, having passed some time among his friends the c. The General returns to his command on the lower Mississippi, to await the issue of the political contest in which he is one of the prominent characters. Even if he be successful in the electron, it is supposed he will continue his services in the field until the last moment, and then retire from a life of usefulness in the army to one administrative of the executive authority

of the State of his citizenship.

By the latest arrivals from below we receive a little in formation as to the tendency of matters there. There is considerable excitement and preparation going on con-tinually in the southern part of General Grant's do-minions, but not of a nature to allow the unbridling of

our knowledge concerning it.

minens, but not of a nature to allow the unbridling of our knowledge concerning it.

We have credible accounts from White river, in which we find that the enemy has abandoned the territory north of the White and Arkaneas rivers, evacuating Little Rock, and establishing himself about thirty miles in a southerly direction, in a position called Fort Washington. There it is said he is busily fortilying, and declares he will not give up another inch of ground without we fight for it. However, little noticipation is there on our part of such a desirable opportunity. Our officers fear the enemy will keep falling back upon our approach, and thus deep falling back upon our approach, and the bidder of land, which, ever since its first inception by the elder kilet, has been part of the navy, has been transferred to General Grant, and will hencoforth be subject to his orders. The brigade sloce its first campaign has been deed edily active, and has done more, perhaps, than any like number of men, to keep the guerillas from the river. Its latest performance was a raid, a few days since, into Mississippi.

The expedition was composed of the oavalry arm of the brigade, and commanded by Licutenant Colonel G. E. Currie. The party penetrated about forty miles, and returned the same night, bringing with them some rich prizes. Among them were a rebel paymaster, named Clemson, and his clerk. The Ghanctal gentleman, when surprised, was a pursuing his way in one of Uncle Sam's mail coaches, wh

Brigado: — Brigado: — Brigado: — Brigado: — Brigado: General Alfred W. Ellet, commander. Colonel Charles R. Ellet, commander of infantry. Lieutenant Colonel George E. Currie, of infantry. Major J. M. Hubbard, commander of cavalry. Captain B. P. Walling, commander of artillery. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Ellet, commander of ram

hoet.

Captain J. R. Crandall, military executive efficer.

Captain Samuel Heudricks, fleet sailing master.

Licutenant Edward C. Ellet (son of General), aid-desamp to General Ellet.

It is expected Governor Johnson will soon take measures
to bring about an election of members of the Legislature,
as requested a short time since by the State committee.

The following is a list of the new publications received at the Hynauto office to September 10:—

The Capital of the Tycoon. A narrative of a three years' residence in Japan, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentary in Japan. Illustrated with maps and engravings, two vols. Published by Harper & Brothers.

The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By Joseph Kay, Eq., and published by Harper & Brothers.

or & Brothers.

The Cotton Trade of India. Being a series of letters retiten from Rombay in the spring of 1868, by Samuel mith. Published by Ellingham Wilson, Liverpool. Live it Down. A story of the Light Lands. By J. C. Jeaffreson. Published by Harper & Brothers. The Light and Dark of the Rebellion. Published by leorge W. Childs, Philadelphia.

The American Annual Cycopaedia and Register of Important Events of the year 1862. Embracing political, military and social affairs, public documents, biography, statistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture and mechanical industry. Vol. 2. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Harper's New Monthly Magazine for September.

A Manual of Instructions for Enlisting and Discharging Soldiers, with special reference to the medical examina-tions of recruits and the detection of disqualifying and fagined discusses. By R. Sert Bartholow, M. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Shoulder Straps. A novel of New York and the Army of 1862. By Henry Morford. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Stonewall Jackson. The Life and Military Career of Thomas Jonathan Jackson, Lieutenant Goneral in the Confederate Army. By Markinfield Addey. Published by Charles T. Evans.

The Knickerbocker Month'y Magazine for Septemb The London Quarterly Review: American edition. lished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. The Poor Giri; or the Marchioness and her Secret. A novel. By Pierce Egan, Fsq. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald.

Poems and Ballads of Johann Wolfgang Goethe. Trans-lated by W. Edmonstone Aytoun and Theodore Martin. Published by W. Gowans, New York. Sights A-Foot, By Wilkie Collins. Published by Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine for August; American edition. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Fluctuations in the Price of Gold, from January to De The Westminster Review; American edition. Published

Hints on Health in Armies, for the use of Voluntee Officers. By John Ordronauc, M. D. Published by Van Nostrand. The Bivouac and the Battle Field; or, Campaign Sketche in Virginia and Maryland. By George F. Noyes, Captal United States Army. Published by Harper & Brothers.

Romola. A novel. By George Elliot, author of Adam Bede. Published by Harper & Brothers. The Atlantic Monthly for September

Squire Theylyn's Aeir. A novel of domestic life. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Published by F. B. Peterson & Bookhar. Philadelphia Philadelphia.

The North British Review. American edition. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Ave Maria. Hymn, composed by Waiter Russell John-ton. Published by Firth, Pond & Co. McClellan and the Union. By Albert Fleming. Pub. lished by Wm. McCarrell, Louisville, Ky. I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best. Song and chorus. By Edward Rossiter. Music by Frank Walters. Published by Lee, Walker & Co., Philadelphia. Our two Years Boys. Patriotic song, composed by Lewis Stetcher. Published D. S. Holmes, Brooklyn.

The Dying Drummer Boy. Words by J. C. Koch; music by L. Crube. Lewis Crube, publisher. Brooklyn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23, 1868. Arrived ship Young America from Boston. Sailed ship Daring for Hong Kong, carrying 18,000 sacks

Also sailed at tenjo'clock this forenoon steamer Golder Age for Panama, carrying one hundred and fifty passengers for New York.

aura:-\$636,000 for England, \$258,000 for New York and

The mates of passage are reduced as follows:-\$225 for the first cabin, \$102 for the second cabin and \$75 for the steerage.

Railroad Disaster.

An extra train belonging to the Sussex Railroad in coming down the road collided near Waterloo with an up freight train. The latter is said to have been entitled to the road. George Franks, Superintendent of the Sossex road, had both his legs cut off, and Conductor Talmadge and brakeman Ammerman were seriously injured. The engines are badly smashed.

ing, and the examplary conduct of the frome on this expedition has been existed by Gen. Stavenon in a special list in the found.

The communication of the frome on this expedition in the property of the frome on this expedition in the found.

The communication of the fullest hopes of the frome of the found. The Utica Cherrer says that James Hallen, of Western, of the influence has almost vanished. A few more months robal influence has almost

WHO IS GENERAL CILLEORE?

in more Some Account of the Soldier Who is Astonishing the World by His Operations at Charleston.

General Quincy Adams Gillmore, the commander of the forces engaged in the attack upon the defences of Chartes' ton harbor, was born in the township of Black River, Loraine county, Ohio, during the year 1828, and is there fore but thirty-five years of age.

ore but thirty-five years of age.
HIS SARLY EDUCATION AND ADMISSION INTO WEST POINT.
He went to school in Elyria, Ohio, at which place he received the principal portion of both his primary and academic education. On leaving school his parents chose for him the profession of a medical practitioner; but in this choice his friends, like those of many other youths, made a false calculation. Young Gillmore did not like this profession, and requested of his father that he should be sent to study for a minitary officer. His father told him to go if he pleased; but the son had so money. His father then said, "if he would go to West Point and him with the money." He promised to do his best, and started on his military career by enturing the West Point Military-Academy as a cadet, appointed from the State of Ohio during the year 1845, shortly before the commoucement of the Mexican war.

After four years' study, during the whole of which time he kept himself among the distinguished cades, young Gillmore, who had attained the age of manhood, graduated, as he had promised his father he would try to do, "at the head of his class," on the 30th of July, 1849. The class contained forty-three members, among whom we find several who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Second among whom we find several who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Second in the class was John G. Parke, of Pennsylvania, now a major general, the Might army corps; fourth stood Thomas was John G. Parke, of Pennsylvania, now a major general, commanding the Ninth army corps; fourth stood Thomas J. Haines, of New Hampshire, now a colonel on the staff; Abealom Baird, of Pennsylvania, was ninth, and is now a general of division under Rosecrans; Milton Coggawell, of Indiana, stood eleventh, and was recently colonel of the Tammany regiment, of this city; Chauncey McKeever, of Maryland, was fourteenth, and is now Assistant Adjustant General on the staff; Ruine Saxton, of Massachusetts, stood circheenth, and is now a brigadier general, in General eighteenth, and is now a brigadier general in General Gillmore's department; Edward McKean Hudson, of Con-Gillmore's department; Edward McKean Hudson, of Con-necticut, the twenty-second, was recently colonel on General McClellan's staff; Richard W. Johnson, or Kon-tucky, who ranked thirtieth, is now a general of division under General Resecrans; Samuel R. Holabird, of Connec-ticut, standing thirty-first, is now a colonel on the staff; and numerous other officers engaged in the service, either on the Union or rebel side of the line, were classmates of young Gillmore. It will thus be seen that to keep at the head of so large and influential a class required somewhat of patience and perseverance in his studies and precision in his general habits.

On the 1st day of July, 1849, he entered the regular army of the United States, with a brevet second ancy of engineers—the highest grade of service. He was attached to the United States Engineer corps then engaged in the creation of defences along the coasts, and Lieutecant Gillmore was detailed on the fortifications then being constructed in Hampton Roads. He remained at this station until 1852, meanwhile receiving his full rank of second lieutenant of engineers.

He was next appointed, during 1852, one of the academic staff at the Military Academy at West Point, holding the position of Assistant Instructor in Practical Engineering—a very important appointment, considering his youth and the shortness of the time be had been in actual service, and a testimonial of his good qualities as

AD EDGIDEER OFFICER.
WEST POINT QUARTERMASTER AND TREASURES—EROMOTION During the early part of 1856 he was appointed to the responsible position of Quartermaster and Treasurer of the Military Academy at West Point. On the 1st of July, 1856, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and was detailed upon the de-fences of New York harbor. At the time of his promotion the following general officers of the present war held the rank appended to their names in the same corps as Lieutenant Gillmore:—Brigadier General John S. Barnard, captain; Brigadier General Ges. W. Culium, captain; Brigcaptain; Brigadier Geograi Geo. W. Culum, captain; Brigadier deier General Henry W. Benham, captain; Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, captain; Brigadier General D. P. Woodbury, captain; rebai General P. G. T. Boarre-gard, captain; Brigadier General Zealous B. Tower, cap-tain; Brigadier General H. G. Wright, captain; Major General John Newton, captain: Major General John G.
Foster, first houtcoant; Major General Jas. B. McPherson, second lieutenant; Brigadier General Godfrey Weltzel, second lieutenant, &c. It will thus be seen that General Guimore, in the attack upon the Charleston de feuces, is contesting against the supposed superior

NEW YORK HAREOZ-EXPERIMENTS.
From the time Lieutenant Sillmore left the Military Academy in 1856, until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was engaged upon certain duties in the neigh-borhood of this city. Among other things he was en-trusted with the responsible duty of purchasing and forwarding materials to be used in the construction of fortifications. He was also associated with Major (since Gene ral) J. G. Barnard in the construction of the new tort at Sandy Hook. During the years 1868 to 1861 inclusive he spent the New Year's day of 1863. When the roads were different times, bydraulic cements and mortars, under the authority of the Engineer Bureau of the War Depart ment. These experiments were completed in the summe of 1861, and his "Treatise ou Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," which contains the reports of these numer ous experiments, forms a thick volume, and bas been re-cently published in octavo, edited by himself, by D. Van

Nostrand, of this city. CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS STAFF OFFICER Having completed his experiments and made his off cial reports, he was, at his own request, placed on more active duty. He was at first promoted to a captaincy in the Engineer Corps, to fill one of the places vacated by promotions and treasonable resignations. His commis-sion was dated August 6, 1861. Puring the month of October, 1861, he was appointed as chief engineer on the staff of General Thomas W. Sherman, who was detailed as cupy such parts of South Carolina as might be captured y the ficet under Flag Officer Dupont. When the troops recupied Port Royal Island, Hilton Head, &c., Captain such defensive works as were required to prevent th value of these defences was several times tested by th advance of portions of the rebel forces, and always to the disadvantage of the assailants.

LOCKADE OF SAVANNAM RIVER—ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES on the 29th of November, 1861, Capt Gilling directed by Gen. Sherman to make an examination of propriety of occupying and holding that island, and upon the practicability and best method of reducing the fort On December I be reported that the work could be reduced by planting batteries upon Tybee Island, and specified t best positions of location so as to concentrate their fire upon the fort. The plan met with great favor from Gen Sherman, and operations for investing the place by the erection of batteries on the Savannah river above the ork were set on foot about the middle of January, 1862 Capt. Gillmore was placed in command of the expedi-tionary forces for the reduction of the fort, while Gen Viele bad charge of the brigade co-operating. On the 28th of January a reconncissance was made of Mud river and of the Savannah river shore of Jones island, which consisted of nothing better than a mud marsh, covered by reeds and tail grass generally, submerged at ordinary high tides, except a few spots of limited area on which was a partially dry crust, a few inches in depth, with a substratum of semi-fluid mud, which was agitated like jelly by even the jumping of men or the ramming Whenever this crust gave way the men upon ng across it. As a point of this island was selected for sary to build a causeway across the island for military ruary were employed by the engineer ferce in cutting poles, ten thousand in number, and in filling sandbags. leveral of the latter were transported during the pext two days to the point selected, which was known as Venus Point. During the night of February 10 the ommenced. The platforms were made by raising the sur'ace live or six inches with sand, carried to the island in bags, and on this sand Sundation thick planks were ight angles to these decig planks were laid, giving a platwas twenty inches chove the natural surface, and restort

HENS IN AGGED OVER A MUD MARSH-THE BLOCKADE CONFLETE. The gun for this battery were transported across the marrier island to Venus Point in the following manner, under the persons superintendence of Captain Gillmore:— The pieces monaced on their carriages and limbered up were moved forward on shifting runways of planks (about fitteen feet long, one not wide and three inches thick) laid end to end. Fix paces one hawitker, tw twenty-pounders and three thirty-pounders—were from ported across the marsh by two separate parties from the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, under command one pair of planks in Green's of the number required for the guns and imbers to rest upon when closed together. This extra per a planks being placed in front, in prolongation of the se already under the carriages, the pieces were the daugust of forward with drag ropes, one after the other, have length of a plank thus freeign the two planks in the rese, which in their thus freeing the two planks in the rear, which in their turn were carried to the front. The sole or was most fa tiguing, and in many places the men sanks wer their kne in the simy mud. The planks would be me smeared with this matter and the gun carriages a ould slip off, sinking up to their hubs in the mire. To raise coem again on the planks powerful leverage and much labo. had to be used. The platforms being complete, the gua " were placed in position, and by half-past eight o'clock a " the morning of February 12, 1862, were in readiness to pen on the enemy. A dike was thrown around the battery to prevent the action of the water, which, on the day of the prevent the action of the water, which, on the day of the planting of the guns, rose to within eight inches of the sandbag surface. On the 13th the guns from Venus Poin, fired at the robel steamer Ida as she passed down the river. On the 14th the battery was engaged by three robel gunbosts, one of which was struck and the rest withdrew. Other batteries were afterwards planted, and

On the 19th of February Captain and Acting General Gillmore was ordered to Tybeo Island, to blockade the approaches to Fort Pulaski, which blockade was commenced on the 22d. It was found impossible to perfectly isolate the work, in consequence of the fact that light, pertable boats could traverse the marshes, under cover of night, and thus evade the most rigid picketing that could be estab-lished. Several of these light craftsmen were caught during the siege; but on the very day of the fall of Pulaski one of them started from the fort and made his way to

From the 21st of February to the 9th of April the troops under Gillmore's command were engaged in landing and transporting ordnance, ordnance stores and battery materials, making fascines and roads, constructing batteries, magazines, &c. Tybee Island was also a mud marsh, with several ridges of firm ground upon it. A causeway, resting on fascines and brushwoed, had to be constructed acress the swamp, which occupied the major portion of the route from the landing place, a distance of two and a half miss. Over this parrow construction of the route stores and the state of the parrow constructions. over this narrow causeway, bordered on either side by swamps, murtars and columbiads, exceeding eight tons in weight, had to be transported to the batteries by manual labor and in the dead of the night. The labor of this work was fearful, and the danger of the guns being over-turned and buried in twelve feet of mud was imminent It took a thousand men to move four pieces. These men were guided by the sound of a whistle, as no one was allowed to speak.

fire, and orders were issued to commence the assault next morning. The orders, which were signed by Gen. Gillmore, designated not only the commanders of the batte charges of powder to be used, and the exact mement of discharging the pieces. Just after surrise a flag of truce was sent to the fort by Gen. Hunter, commanding the dewas sent to the lort by Gen. Hunter, commanding the de-partment, demanding a surrender, which being refused, fire was opened upon the work at a quarter past eight o'clock, under the immediate direction of Gen. Gillmore. After a bombardment of ten hours and a half, the day closed with the perceptible result of a commence-ment of a breach in the easterly halt of the pancoupe con-

necting the south and southeast faces.

On the morning of the 11th of April, a little after sun rise, the attacking batteries again opened fire, and by noon two cleamates of the fort had been opened—that is, rendered ussa e for the active operations of the defenders when the work was surrendered by the enemy. The the fort occupied that evening by the Union troops. General cilimore's report of his operations in reducing this work forms a very interesting volume, and is published in a tave, with illustrations, by D. Van Nostrand, of this

For his success in reducing Fort Polaski he was re-warded with a commission of brigadier general of volunteers, to date from April 28, 1862. After serving in South ton, for the purpose of being placed in command of an ac 1862, he was ordered West, as commander of the district the Chip. He started and arrived at his new post, where he assumed command. He had scarcely assumed the position when he was assigned to the command of a division

COMMANDER AT LEXINGTON-DEFRATED PEGRAM'S RESELL

He was next placed in commund of the forces occupytroops he took the field, and when near Somerset, Ky., he met the rebei forces, under Brigadier General Fegram. These forces he engaged with a vigor that asto March 30, 1863. After being in command for a short time longer be was ordered East, and stayed at the national capital for a certain time awaiting orders, when he was suddenly, on June 3, 1863, ordered to South Carolma to cheve General Hunter, then in command of the Depart.

COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH On the 12th day of June, 1863, General Gillmore as-sumed command of the Department of the South and of the Tenth army corps. After occupying a tew days making the proper arrangements necessary to the as sumption of so important a command, he began to pre-pere for operations against the works of Charleston

was afterwards compelled to make some changes in the staff, and on the 26th of July was also appointed chief of artillery. Other officers were selected, among whem was a chief engineer; but, to secure proper concert of action, General Gillmore decided to be his own chief engineer, with certain officers as assistants. But of this at the proper time and place.

THE CAPTURE OF FOLLY ISLAND-BATTERIES. As soon as General Gillmore had made sufficient ar-rangements for the proper working of the department he risited Folly Island and examined it thoroughly. The on being satisfactory, he at once set to work all the space troops and transports for the removal to that island of cannon, mortars and ammunition. Batteries of one of General Gillmore's best artillery officers, and so and mortars were mounted, the first line in that anything more than a strong picket was on the constructed at the same time. The headquarters were to attack Morris Island on the morning of July 9, 1863 weather.

On the morning of the 10th General Gillmore, with ther general officers, came to the front, and the storm ing brigade-set apart for the purpose under the late Gen river in boats in accordance with signals given by Gon.
Gillmore himself. Suddenly the guns in the batteries
were unmaskey upon the rebel works on Morris Island, and, within the space of one minute, one hundred heavy projectives fivere rained upon them. The storming bri-gade was Unded under this fire, and as the smoke of the silenced firsteries began to blow away the men went shouting over the captured camps of the rebels, not-withstanding they had to pass through the terrific line of first from Fort Wagner and Battery Gragg. The works at the south end of the island were successfully fried, and during the whole operation General Gillmore restained his position in the front, although withi range of the rebel guns. Eight robel batteries were cap range of the rebel guns. Eight robel batteries were cap-tured by this gallant charge, and the south end of the island was brought upder United States rule, Gen. Strong assuming command on the afternoon of July 10. A por-tion of James Island was occupied at about the same time from Stone river. Although the captured positions— which were being rapidly fortified—were shelled from

Fort Sumter on the mercing or the 13th of July, our forces never abandoned the positions they had so bravely

On the morning of the 13th of July engineering operations were at once begun, with the view of reducing the remaining rebel works of Charleston harbor, and were commenced by the breaking of the ground for the siege of Fort Wagner. The first parallel was then entered upon by the same ratigue party that had helped to construct the battery on Venus Point, and the next morning—the

GENERAL GILLMORE HIS OWN ENGINEER—STORMING OF FOR

General Gillmore, in order to have all the engineering operations under his immediate supervision, and to prevent mestakes arising, issued, on the morning of July 15. an order announcing that all such operations "civil and military, connected with active operations in the field, would be conducted under his immediate order and suwould be conducted under his immediate order and su-pervision." He named certain officers whom he had se-lected as his assistants, and then commenced work in goodwarnest. The defences were rapidly pushed to com-pletion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he pletion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th he opened on Fort Wagner. The bombardment was followed at night by the gallant, although unsuccessful, assault through which General Strong lost his life. The furious bombarding of one whole day, succeeded by an equally furious assault, without reducing the work, convinced General Gillmore that to succeed another plan would be

General Gillmore therefore determined to approach a ter to the remaining works on Morte Island and to pool Sumter by means of parallels—the much abused spad, being found to be all important—and on July 21 a heavy rifle gus battery was begun on the left, in advance for the carried of the parallel. Two days afformatic the according of the first parallel. Two days afterwards the second parallel was opened. The work had been done under over of darkness, the lines pushed forward successfully six hunde od yards, and by two nights' labor the Union six hunda at yards, and by two nights tabor the Union troops wen, within half a mile of Fort Wagner. It was therefore an oessary to make this an important line of defence, and by but and splinter proofs were at once constructed. Frem this line other says were begun, white a still more dmp ortant operation was commenced in the rear of this part tilel.

THE REPRODUCE OF ORKS AGAINST SUNTER—SUNTER REDUCED.

At a short distant oc in the rear of these parallels, and At school deside too in the roar of these parallels, and out of the extreme, 't range of the fire of fort Sumter, General Gifmore, and the 25th of July, commenced the crection of heavy risks gun batteries, for the purpose of operating against that beretofore considered impregnable work. The batteries a rere got in readiness in sufficient time to open a concess trated fire upon the fort on the merning of the 17th of thugust, and after seven days' fring reduced it into a "six upoless mass of ruins," on the

ing reduced it into a "six spoless mass of ruins," on the
23d of August, 1863.

THE MARSH HATTERS —THE RECONNOISEARCE.

About the latter end of July General Gillmore determined to plant a heavy piece of ordinance at a certain position so as, by a direct line of fire, to command the city
of Charleston. A spot was selected at a distance of about
four and a naif miles in an air line from that city; but,
aias' it was in a swamp of soft and slushy med, in which
a man would sink to his waist in the firmest portion,
while a siender iron red would sink of its own weight to a man would sink to his waist in the firmest portion, while a siender iron rod would sink of its own weight to the depth of twenty-five feet. No substantial ground anywhere. But the battery had here to be built, and mud never yet conquered General Gillmore. How it was done is yet a secret; but done it was. A report was submitted to General Gillmore on August 2, detailing a plan for the operation. The plan was approved, and two days after the mon were set to work.

after the mon were set to work.

THE WORK COMMENCED AND COMPLETED.

On August 4, 1803, a sufficient number of hands were engaged upon the work to insure an early completion of the same. The trees on rolly Island, nine miles from the selected spot, were felled, hewn into shape, and the timbers hauled in trucks overland to Lighthouse Inlet, whence they were rafted five miles further to their destination, while sandbags and implements came Iron another direction; and all this was done within range of the rebel batteries, located is the woods beyond the marsh. But who would have suspected that what Gen. Peauregard could not do in two and a half years, with Peauregard could not do in two and a nair years, with broad daylight and no opposition, would have been at-tempted by so young an officer, who had been only a few days in that vicinity, especially as he would have to and did work during the nighttime, under the very noses of the rebels, and within range of their guns. Night after night was, however, thus employed, until, on the morning of the 19th of August, the sun rose upon the completed battery, its sides rising a dozen feet out of the slough, and surmounted by the heaviest ordnance in the service. The construction of this work under the circumstances

was a glorique victory.

THE THERD AND FOURTH PARALLELS.

On the 9th day of August the system of approaches against Fort Wagner was further pushed forward by the establishment of the third parallel. The sap roller continued to move forward slowly and steadily, sometimes before and sometimes on the heels of the Union pickets. Nearer and nearer came the works that would eventually destroy Fort Wagner, until, on the 21st of August, while the bembardment of Fort Sumter was going on, the fourth parallel was opened. By this advance an important point, until then held by the rebel sharpshooters, was se Fort Wagner, was carried at the point of the bayonet.

THE DEMAND FOR SURRENDER-THE "SWAMP ANGEL." On the 21st of August, 1863, General Gillmore sent to General Beauregard a demand for the evacuation of Fort of immediately opening fire upon the city of Charleston treated with apparent contempt, the "Swamp Angel" opened upon the city at half-past one o'clock A. M. on the 224, with shells loaded with "Greek fire," a very in dammable material not easily extinguished. The effect of these shells was to excite the greatest indignation of General Beauregard, who declared "such a mode of warface atrocious, and unworthy of any soldier." That any one should presume to shell the city he deemed so safe while the defences thereof were in existence was some-thing he could not understand or appreciate. A correspondence ensued between the belligerent generals, is which, in point of argument, Gen. Gillmore came out the better of the two.

Having cetablished his batteries and conducted his en-gineering operations to his satisfaction, General Gillmore, on the 29th of August, relieved himself of the labors of the closer attention to the engineer portion of his depart-ment, by appointing Captain C. B. Reese, of the Engineer corps of the United States Army, assistant and consulting engineer on his staff. Through him all future orders connected with the engineer service were to be delivered; to him all reports pro tem. were to be rendered, and by him all engineering material would be collected or issued.

The fifth parallel was at last constructed, the mortans from which beliched their shells upon and late Fort Wag-ner on the 5th of September, while the heavy guns that had demolished Sunter, and the fleet, now turned also upon this work and upon Battery Gregg. All the rebes bardment must have been fearful. The firing was kept up on the 6th of Soptember with equal vigor as on the 6th. But, although Wagner was slient, it was not empty.

The sappers pushed on during the bombardment, until at night on the 6th they had deg through the counterscarp of Fort Wagner, getting past the guns on the sea which an assaulting column could have leaped almost at a single bound to the parapet, or, by debouching upon the beach, pass the fort and attack it in the rear. The labor torpedoes, and was necessarily slow; but it had been com-pleted at last, and on the morning of the 7th the assault

was ordered to take piace.

The rebels, however, perceiving that all hope of further defending the island was gone, and that both Wagner and Grogg must fall in the morning, determined to make the Gregg must fail in the morning, nevention before it best of a bad bargain and evacuate the position before it became too late, and their retreat would be cut off. Under the ouver of darkness, therefore, they withdrow from the island, leaving their dead in the works, and their ordnance but imperfectly spiked. Several prisoners were, however, taken during the retreat, and the vice tory was the more glorious inasmuch as it was bloodless the a has the young engineer, in a siege of only fifty-saven days, destroyed some of the best laid plans of his source to rank, in years and in service. All bouor to him.

PRESONAL PRESUPTION OF THE GENERAL.
A correspondent writer that General Giffmore handsome, powerfully built man, of apparently thirty five years of age, with brown bair and board, and soft and 'lovalate' blue eyes. The Impression of his counte nance is amiable in the extreme, and his manner is self poser, sed, retiring, modest and affable. He is simply and solely a soldier, and never allows himself to be drawn take political discussions. He defines his opinions on public